

## **HUMAN HEALTH AND DISEASES-I**

1. Cholera, leprosy and diphtheria are:
  - (a) viral diseases
  - (b) fungal diseases
  - (c) bacterial diseases
  - (d) functional diseases
2. Which of the following is a set of bacterial diseases?
  - (a) Cholera, Typhoid and Mumps
  - (b) Diphtheria, Leprosy and Plague
  - (c) Malaria, Mumps and Poliomyelitis
  - (d) Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Measles
3. Which of the following applies to scarlet fever?
  - (a) It is a viral disease
  - (b) It is a fungal disease
  - (c) It is caused by *Streptococcus pyogenes*
  - (d) It is caused by *Corynebacterium* species
4. "Goose pimples" are produced by:
  - (a) Chickenpox
  - (b) Scarlet fever
  - (c) Gonorrhoea
  - (d) Trench fever
5. Dick test is performed to detect:
  - (a) cancer
  - (b) typhoid
  - (c) scarlet fever
  - (d) tuberculosis
6. Which of the following disease is not transmitted through contaminated water?
  - (a) Typhoid
  - (b) Diphtheria
  - (c) Hepatitis B
  - (d) Amoebiasis
7. Diphtheria is caused by:
  - (a) *Bordetella*
  - (b) *Clostridium*
  - (c) *Treponema*
  - (d) *Corynebacteria*
8. Diphtheria is caused by:
  - (a) poisons released by living bacterial cells into the host tissue
  - (b) poisons released from dead bacterial cells into the host tissue
  - (c) poisons released by virus into the host tissues
  - (d) excessive immune response by the host's body
9. The disease in which thick matter stops the passage of throat and forms a layer of mucous membrane is called:
  - (a) tetanus
  - (b) pertussis
  - (c) diphtheria
  - (d) tuberculosis
10. There is a patient having a disease in which a semisolid material oozes out and forms a tough membrane over it in air passage. The disease is:

(a) TB	(b) Tetanus
(c) Pertussis	(d) Diphtheria

11. Symptom of diphtheria is:  
(a) suffocation  
(b) fear of water  
(c) gum bleeding  
(d) stomach ache

12. Immunity of diphtheria is determined by:  
(a) Schick test  
(b) Mantoux test  
(c) Wassermann test  
(d) Rose-Waaler test

13. DPT vaccine is given for preventing:  
(a) tetanus, polio, plague  
(b) diphtheria, pneumonia, tetanus  
(c) diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus  
(d) diphtheria, whooping cough and leprosy

14. A common childhood disease is:  
(a) Dengue fever  
(b) Plague  
(c) Whooping cough  
(d) Botulism

15. Bacterium, which is concerned with pertussis is:  
(a) Bacillus  
(b) Bordetella  
(c) Diplococcus  
(d) Mycobacterium

16. Which of the following is bacterial disease?  
(a) Rabies  
(b) Measles  
(c) Smallpox  
(d) Tuberculosis

17. Causative agent of TB is:  
(a) Salmonella  
(b) Streptococcus  
(c) Mycobacterium  
(d) Pneumococcus

18. Lung tuberculosis is caused by:  
(a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis  
(b) Streptococcus pneumoniae  
(c) Pseudomonas aeruginosa  
(d) Escherichia coli

19. BCG vaccine is a preventive measure against:  
(a) AIDS  
(b) Cholera  
(c) Typhoid  
(d) Tuberculosis

20. BCG stands for:  
(a) Bacterial Cell Genome  
(b) Bacteria Culture Growth  
(c) Bacille Calmette Guerin  
(d) Bacterio-Chemical Gangrene

21. Mantoux test is for:  
(a) Diphtheria  
(b) Tuberculosis  
(c) Scarlet fever  
(d) Rheumatoid fever

22. A very much publicized treatment method "DOTS" is being adopted for the cure of:  
(a) tetanus  
(b) dementia  
(c) tuberculosis  
(d) sexually transmitted disease

23. Which of the following diseases is not spread by contaminated food and water?  
(a) Cholera  
(b) Typhoid  
(c) Dysentery  
(d) Pneumonia

24. The disease pneumonia is caused by:  
(a) virus  
(b) bacterium  
(c) protozoa  
(d) cyanobacterium

25. Food poisoning is caused by:  
(a) Escherichia coli  
(b) Entamoeba histolytica  
(c) Clostridium botulinum  
(d) Corynebacterium diphtheriae

26. The bacterium (Clostridium botulinum) that causes botulism is:  
(a) an obligate aerobe  
(b) a facultative aerobe  
(c) an obligate anaerobe  
(d) a facultative anaerobe

27. Swollen tongue, double vision, vomiting, diarrhoea, etc., are the main symptoms of:  
(a) cholera  
(b) botulism  
(c) typhoid  
(d) jaundice

28. The effects of the botulism toxin are observed in the:  
(a) GI tract  
(b) Nervous system  
(c) Respiratory system  
(d) Urinogenital system

29. An effective way of preventing the transmission of otulism' is:  
(a) avoiding arthropods  
(b) treating animal bit( .s promptly  
(c) heating foods well before consuming them  
(d) avoiding contact with one who has the disease

30. Typhoid fever is caused by:  
(a) Yers in ia  
(b) Salmonella  
(c) Treponema  
(d) Streptococcus

31. Widal test is employed for detecting:

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Malaria
- (c) Typhoid
- (d) Yellow fever

32. Which of the following is not immunized by triple antigen?

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Tetanus
- (c) Whooping cough
- (d) Diphtheria

33. Bacteria found in colon of human are:

- (a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- (b) Clostridium botulinum
- (c) Escherichia coli
- (d) All of the above

34. Feeding jaggery with limewater is one of the first aid measures for:

- (a) anthrax
- (b) cow pox
- (c) diarrhoea
- (d) milk fever

35. Bacillary dysentery is due to:

- (a) Shigella
- (b) Entamoeba
- (c) Salmonella
- (d) Staphylococcus

36. If you keep the sanitary system around yourself sound then .The disease which will not most probably break out is:

- (a) cholera
- (b) malaria
- (c) beri-beri
- (d) scurvy

37. Which is not a water-borne disease?

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Cholera
- (c) Asthma
- (d) Amoebiasis

38. Cholera is accompanied by:

- (a) rapid loss of fluid from the intestine
- (b) infection of heart muscles
- (c) peptic ulcers
- (d) rose spots

39. The cholera patients are provided with saline drips, Why?

- (a) NaCl is an important constituent of our blood which maintains the RBCs and helps proteins to dissolve
- (b) Sodium ions help to retain water in the body and selective transport through plasma membrane
- (c) Chlorine ions are essential components of blood plasma
- (d) Chlorine ions help in formation of HC1 in the stomach .

40. A common disease of domesticated animals is:

- (a) anthrax
- (b) syphilis
- (c) cholera
- (d) diphtheria

41. Anthrax is caused by:

- (a) Virus
- (b) Vibrio
- (c) Bacillus
- (d) Salmonella

42. Anthrax spores are extremely resistant to environmental changes and therefore may be used in:

- (a) viral research
- (b) biological warfare
- (c) industrial processes
- (d) biochemical mutations

43. Some common diseases caused by bacteria are:

- (a) Measles, Mumps and Malaria
- (b) Tetanus, Typhoid and Tuberculosis
- (c) Syphilis, Smallpox and Sleeping sickness
- (d) Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis and Psittacosis

44. Both tetanus and botulism are caused by:

- (a) Prions
- (b) Protozoa
- (c) Species of Clostridium
- (d) Cryptococcus neoformans

45. Which of the following diseases is contracted through wounds?

- (a) Plague
- (b) Tetanus
- (c) Cholera
- (d) Tuberculosis

46. ATS inoculation protects our body from:

- (a) tetanus
- (b) cholera
- (c) leprosy
- (d) typhoid

47. Tetanus is also known as:

- (a) Shingles
- (b) Gangrene
- (c) Lockjaw
- (d) Whooping cough

48. Toxin produced by tetanus affects:

- (a) jaw bones
- (b) voluntary muscles
- (c) involuntary muscles
- (d) both voluntary and involuntary muscles

49. Yersinia pestis is responsible for:

- (a) Plague
- (b) Leprosy
- (c) Syphilis
- (d) Whooping cough

50. Bubonic plague is transmitted by:

- (a) Aedes
- (b) Rat flea
- (c) Cockroach
- (d) Anopheles

51. "Black death" is another name for:  
(a) plague  
(b) botulism  
(c) tetanus  
(d) kala-azar

52. The two means for spreading plague are:  
(a) contaminated food and water  
(b) rat fleas and airborne droplets  
(c) sexual contact and animal bites  
(d) airborne droplets and a mosquito bite

53. Wayson stain test is used for susceptibility of:  
(a) cholera  
(b) tetanus  
(c) typhoid  
(d) plague

54. The disease whose vector is flea and pathogen is bacteria  
(a) cholera  
(b) typhoid  
(c) plague  
(d) leprosy

55. Rickettsia is a group of:  
(a) fungi  
(b) bacteria  
(c) viruses  
(d) protozoans

56. Rocky Mountain spotted fever is transmitted by:  
(a) Virus  
(b) Fungi  
(c) Algae  
(d) Ticks

57. Typhus fever is transmitted by:  
(a) bedbug  
(b) mosquito  
(c) housefly  
(d) body louse

58. Which one of these diseases in animals is caused by B bigemina?  
(a) Rinderpest  
(b) Tick fever  
(c) Anthrax  
(d) Diarrhoea  
(e) Canker

59. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?  
(a) Dengue fever — Arbovirus  
(b) Plague — Yersinia pestis  
(c) Syphilis — Trichuris trichura  
(d) Sleeping sickness — Trypanosoma gambiense

60. Which one of the following diseases is a sexually transm disease?  
(a) Cancer  
(b) Syphilis  
(c) Diphtheria  
(d) Myocarditis

61. Syphilis is caused by:

- (a) Plasmodium vivax
- (b) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- (c) Entamoeba histolytica
- (d) Theponema pallidum

62. Most cases of syphilis can be treated with the antibiotic:

- (a) Penicillin
- (b) Gentamicin
- (c) Chlotrimazole
- (d) Chloramphenicol

63. Wassermann test is used to detect:

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Syphilis
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Scarlet fever

64. Pathogen for "French pox" is:

- (a) Variola
- (b) Rubeola
- (c) Varicella
- (d) Treponema

65. A sexually transmitted disease symptomised by the development of chancre on the genitals is caused by the infection of:

- (a) Hepatitis B virus
- (b) Treponema pallidum
- (c) Neisseria gonorrhoea
- (d) Human immunodeficiency virus

66. Which of the following is not a serological test for early diagnosis of syphilis?

- (a) TPI
- (b) VDRL
- (c) Widal test
- (d) Wassermann test

67. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?

- (a) Polio
- (b) AIDS
- (c) Leprosy
- (d) Ascariasis

68. Leprosy spreads by:

- (a) blood
- (b) contact
- (c) Adroplet
- (d) mosquitoes

69. ansen's disease is another name for:

- (a) plague
- (b) leprosy
- (c) tetanus
- (d) none of these

70. It is not possible to apply Koch's postulates to:

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Diphtheria
- (c) Leprosy
- (d) Tuberculosis

71. Which of the following is a disease infecting eyes?

- (a) Q fever
- (b) Anthrax
- (c) Trachoma
- (d) Diphtheria

72. Match the disease in Column I with the appropriate items (pathogen/prevention/treatment) in Column II:

ColumnI	Column 11
Amoebiasis	Treponema pallidum
Diphtheria	Use only sterilized food and water
Cholera	DPT vaccine
Syphilis	Use oral rehydration therapy

### Answer codes:

(a) A=2, B=3, C=4, D = 1  
 (b) A= 1, B-2, C=3, D = 4  
 (c) A=2, B--4, C=1, D = 3  
 (d) A= 2, B=1, C=3, D = 4

73. Which of the following is a viral disease?

- (a) Rabies
- (b) Measles
- (c) Smallpox
- (d) All of these

74 Jaundice is a disease of:

- (a) liver
- (b) kidney
- (c) pancreas
- (d) duodenum

75 "Flu" is caused by:

- (a) virus
- (b) bacteria
- (c) protozoa
- (d) all of these

76 What is the genetic material in influenza virus?

- (a) Without nucleic acid
- (b) Single stranded RNA
- (c) Double stranded DNA
- (d) Single stranded DNA

77 Which of the following is a pair of viral diseases?

Which of the following is a pair?

- (a) Ringworm, AIDS
- (b) Common cold, AIDS
- (c) Typhoid, Tuberculosis
- (d) Dysentery, Common cold

78. A person is suffering from frequent episodes of nasal discharge, nasal congestion, reddening of eyes and watery eyes. These are the symptoms of:

watery eyes. These are the symptoms.

- (a) rhinitis
- (b) cyanosis
- (c) bronchitis
- (d) bronchial carcinoma

79. Transmission of herpes simplex viruses can occur to the newborn:

- (a) from infected toys
- (b) during the birth process
- (c) from contaminated formula
- (d) in airborne droplets from the mother

80. Varicella virus causes:

- (a) smallpox
- (b) influenza
- (c) chickenpox
- (d) respiratory infection

81. The painful skin condition known as shingles is associated with:

- (a) polio
- (b) rabies
- (c) influenza
- (d) chickenpox

82. Edward Jenner discovered:

- (a) immunization against polio
- (b) vaccination against smallpox
- (c) immunization against malaria
- (d) vaccination against chickenpox

83. Smallpox and rabies are caused by:

- (a) virus
- (b) protozoan
- (c) bacterium
- (d) nematode

84. Select a common childhood viral disease:

- (a) Measles
- (b) Diphtheria
- (c) Dengue fever
- (d) Whooping cough

85. Virus causing mumps is:

- (a) retrovirus
- (b) orthovirus
- (c) paramyxovirus
- (d) none of these

86. Mumps is a viral disease caused by the inflammation of:

- (a) parotid gland
- (b) sublingual gland
- (c) infraorbital gland
- (d) submaxillary gland

87. Which of the following diseases is not transmitted by houseflies?

- (a) Cholera
- (b) Typhoid
- (c) Dysentery
- (d) Yellow fever

88. Who got Nobel Prize in 1951 for the development of vaccine for yellow fever?

- (a) Max Theiler
- (b) Ronald Ross
- (c) Max Delbrück
- (d) Francis Peyton Rous

89. The carrier of virus causing yellow fever is:

- (a) bug
- (b) louse
- (c) beetle
- (d) mosquito

90. Aedes aegypti is a vector for:  
(a) Dengue fever  
(b) Yellow fever  
(c) Japanese encephalitis  
(d) Both dengue and Yellow fever

91. Dengue fever is similar to yellow fever in that both:  
(a) affect the lungs  
(b) are transmitted by ticks  
(c) occur in Arctic regions  
(d) are caused by RNA viruses

92. Breakbone fever is an alternate name for:  
(a) malaria  
(b) yellow fever  
(c) dengue fever  
(d) none of these

93. Which one of the following pairs of diseases can spread through blood transfusion?  
(a) Hepatitis and AIDS  
(b) Hay fever and AIDS  
(c) Cholera and Hepatitis  
(d) Diabetes mellitus and Malaria

94. Heating food to 100°C will prevent all but following diseases:  
(a) Cholera  
(b) Botulism  
(c) Hepatitis B  
(d) Salmonella infection

95. Hepatitis B is caused by:  
(a) Rickettsia  
(b) RNA virus  
(c) DNA virus  
(d) Mycoplasma

96. AIDS stands for:  
(a) All India Drug Substance  
(b) Acquired Intra Deficiency Syndrome  
(c) Acquired Immuno Deficiency Society  
(d) Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome

97. AIDS is caused by:  
(a) Varicella virus  
(b) Rubeola virus  
(c) Treponema pallidum  
(d) Human immunodeficiency virus

98. The human immunodeficiency virus is a/an:  
(a) Adenovirus  
(b) DNA retrovirus  
(c) RNA retrovirus  
(d) Adeno adenovirus

99. AIDS is characterized by a reduction in:  
(a) Killer T cells  
(b) Helper T cells  
(c) B lymphocytes  
(d) Suppressor T cells

100. AIDS related complex or ARC is:

- (a) A milder form of AIDS
- (b) Severe form of AIDS
- (c) Not linked to AIDS
- (d) None of these

101. AIDS spreads through:

- (a) infected needles and syringes
- (b) immoral way of life
- (c) homosexuality
- (d) all of the above

102. No vaccine is available to prevent:

- (a) Polio
- (b) AIDS
- (c) Tetanus
- (d) Tuberculosis

103. AIDS can be transmitted by:

- (a) embracing
- (b) shaking hands
- (c) courtship
- (d) all of these

104. The cell in the human body invaded by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is:

- (a) B cell
- (b) Macrophage
- (c) Erythrocyte
- (d) T helper cell

105. The virus that causes AIDS, parasitizes:

- (a) Suppressor T cells
- (b) Cytotoxic T cells
- (c) B cells
- (d) Helper T cells

106. AIDS is transmitted.

- (a) sexually
- (b) vertically
- (c) parentally
- (d) by all of these

107. HIV in AIDS affects :

- (a) B cells
- (b) Thyroid gland
- (c) T<sub>4</sub> lymphocytes
- (d) Cytotoxic T cells

108. The AIDS test is known as:

- (a) ELISA
- (b) Australian antigen
- (c) HIV test
- (d) None of these

109. Expand ELISA:

- (a) Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay
- (b) Enzyme Linked Ion Sorbent Assay
- (c) Enzyme Linked Inductive Assay
- (d) None of the above

110. ELISA is used to detect viruses, where:

- (a) Southern blotting is done
- (b) DNA probes are required
- (c) Catalase is the key reagent
- (d) Alkaline phosphate is the key reagent .

111. The tests that are used in the diagnosis of AIDS are:

- (a) ELISA and Immunoblot
- (b) Northern blot and ELISA
- (c) ELISA and Southern blot
- (d) Western blot and ELISA

112. The confirmatory test used to diagnose AIDS is:

- (a) ESR
- (b) PCR
- (c) ELISA
- (d) Western blot
- (e) None of the above

113. Choose the wrong statement regarding AIDS:

- (a) It is caused by a retrovirus, HIV
- (b) AIDS is an immunodeficiency disease
- (c) HIV selectively infects and kills B lymphocytes
- (d) Retroviruses have RNA genomes that replicate via DNA intermediate
- (e) Viral RNA genome is converted into DNA copy by reverse transcriptase

114. When is World AIDS Day celebrated?

- (a) 7th July
- (b) 14 July
- (c) 1st December
- (d) 23rd May

115. Which of the following diseases in man causes "fear of water"?

- (a) Rabies
- (b) Mumps
- (c) Influenza
- (d) Trachoma

116. Reservoir of rabies is:

- (a) Cats
- (b) Pigs
- (c) Dogs
- (d) Horses

117. Polio is caused by:

- (a) Virus with single stranded DNA
- (b) Virus with single stranded RNA
- (c) Virus with double stranded DNA
- (d) Virus with double stranded RNA

118. Polio virus enters through:

- (a) food and water
- (b) respiratory tract
- (c) urinogenital tract
- (d) inoculation by mosquito

119. Polio causes:

(a) malaria	(b) mumps
(c) measles	(d) paralysis

120. Polio immunizing vaccine was developed by:  
(a) St. Hale  
(b) Jonas Salk  
(c) Landsteiner  
(d) Edward Jenner

121. Pulse polio programme is organized in our country for:  
(a) curing polio  
(b) spreading polio  
(c) eradicating polio  
(d) none of these

122. Amoebiasis is caused by:  
(a) Plasmodium vivax  
(b) Entamoeba gingivalis  
(c) Entamoeba histolytica  
(d) Trypanosoma gambiae

123. Entamoeba histolytica causes:  
(a) cholera  
(b) malaria  
(c) sleeping sickness  
(d) amoebic dysentery

124. Entamoeba histolytica infection occurs through:  
(a) sweat  
(b) mosquito bite  
(c) bird droppings  
(d) contaminated food and water

125. The infective stage of Entamoeba histolytica is:  
(a) Minuta form  
(b) Binucleate form  
(c) Sporozoite stage  
(d) Tetranucleate form

126. Trypanosoma causes:  
(a) trich  
(b) malaria  
(c) kala-azar  
(d) sleeping sickness

127. The carrier of Trypanosoma in man is: -  
(a) housefly  
(b) tsetse fly  
(c) mosquito  
(d) honeybee

128. Kala-azar is caused by:  
(a) Leishmania tropica  
(b) Trypanosoma cruzi  
(c) Leishmania donovani  
(d) Trypanosoma gambiae

129. Vector for kala-azar is:  
(a) sandfly  
(b) louse  
(c) bedbug  
(d) housefly

130. Just as *Xenopsylla* is to *Yersinia pestis*, so is:

- (a) *Homo sapiens* to *Taenia solium*
- (b) *Culex* to *Plasmodium falciparum*
- (c) *Phlebotomus* to *Leishmania donovani*
- (d) *Glossina palpalis* to *Wuchereria bancrofti*

131. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) *Culex pipiens* — Filariasis
- (b) *Aedes aegypti* — Yellow fever
- (c) *Anopheles culicifacies* — Leishmaniasis
- (d) *Glossina palpalis* — Sleeping sickness

132. The disease which can arise again after one attack is:

- (a) cholera
- (b) tetanus
- (c) malaria
- (d) none of these

133. Malaria is transmitted by:

- (a) Female *Culex*
- (b) Female *Aedes*
- (c) Male *Anopheles*
- (d) Female *Anopheles*

134. Select the incorrect pair:

- (a) *Xenopsylla* — Plague
- (b) *Culex* Malaria
- (c) *Pediculus* Typhoid
- (d) *Aedes* Yellow fever

135. Malaria is a common disease caused by:

- (a) virion
- (b) helminth
- (c) bacterium
- (d) sporozoan

136. Black water fever is caused by:

- (a) *Plasmodium vivax*
- (b) *Plasmodium malariae*
- (c) *Plasmodium ovale*
- (d) *Plasmodium falciparum*

137. Cerebral malaria is caused by *Plasmodium*:

- (a) *ovale*
- (b) *vivax*
- (c) *falciparum*
- (d) all of these

138. Secondary host of *Taenia solium* is:

- (a) pig
- (b) cow
- (c) sheep
- (d) human

139. *Taenia saginata* spreads by:

- (a) pig
- (b) cat
- (c) cow
- (d) dog

140. Infection of Ascaris occurs by:

- (a) tsetse fly
- (b) mosquito bite
- (c) imperfectly cooked pork
- (d) contaminated food and water

141. A disease caused by nematode parasite:

- (a) Leprosy
- (b) Filariasis
- (c) Amoebiasis
- (d) Poliomyelitis

142. The disease elephantiasis is caused by:

- (a) Housefly
- (b) Tsetse fly
- (c) Culex mosquito
- (d) Anopheles mosquito

143. Filaria, malaria, dengue fever, sleeping sickness, yellow fever, etc., are transmitted by:

- (a) insects
- (b) bacteria
- (c) houseflies
- (d) mosquitoes

144. Enterobius disease is caused by:

- (a) pinworm
- (b) hookworm
- (c) filaria worm
- (d) roundworm

145. Pinworm is zoologically known as:

- (a) *Taenia solium*
- (b) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- (c) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- (d) *Enterobius vermicularis*